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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL BRANCH OF THE

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH MARCH.

THE ceremony of the purification of H. H. the Gaekwar, his Maharani, and the subjects who accompanied him to Europe, has been duly solemnized. "It is gratifying to observe that the loyalty of the Gaekwar's subjects is proved to be too great to let his Highness's visit to western countries stand on an insuperable barrier between him and his fellow caste-people. Though for the time excommunicated, he has been readmitted into caste after performing the prescribed penance, which has cost him some Rs. 20,000 for distribution among the poor and needy. In honour of his Highness's readmission, a sumptuous banquet was given in which about two thousand caste men joined. The Branmins were feasted and made the recipients of suitable gifts."

THE latest Field Force news from Mandalay says that, in the Myingyan District, Captain Hastings, Commanding a body of Military police, rushed upon Yan Nyoung's camp, killing four men, including Boh Mek. In the Migboo district a patrol from the launch near Simone surprised a dakait camp and captured two Bohs and two other dakaits. Captain Jones, of the 1st Madras Lancers, has captured Boh Tsandone.

APART from the increase of the Salt-duty, the revenue this year shows a considerable advance on that of recent years. At the end of January, it amounted to Rs. 5,25,78,000, being Rs. 5,14,000 more than last year

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT will make a tour in the Southern Presidency before proceeding to Simla. The Public Works Minister is expected at Hyderabad early in April, and from there he will visit the Singareni coal-fields, and inform himself as to the adaptability of the Buckingham Canal carrying the produce of the coal fields from Bezwada into Madras.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT on his recent visit to Orissa was fully satisfied with the carrying capacity of the Coast Canal to meet all famine exigencies. It is estimated that thousands of tons of grain could be sent into Orissa daily by this means.

A CHINAMAN seldom weds a girl of his own town, because a previous acquaintanceship between the male and female prevents them from marrying. The highest recommendation a man can have is the fact of his having a wife and so a bachelor is compared to a counterfeit coin. Courtship begins three days after marriage.

THE Japanese, by instinct and taste, as one of the most aristocratic nations in the world, abolished their ancient nobility in the revolution of 1868. "But they did not wait more than fifteen years before founding an entirely new order of lords and dukes, the creations being due, ostensibly at least, to merit alone. Moreover, the imperial Government has, with the beginning of the present year, instituted several additional Orders, and the first of these, like our own Order of the Crown of India, is to be conferred on ladies only. It is called, in obvious imitation of the English rank, the Order of the Crown, and consists of five classes. The medal is ornamented with a crown, upon a background of bamboo and cherry trees. The other Orders—the Rising sun and Keri flower, Eighth Order of Gingo, and the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum—are all, says a contemporary, delightfully Japanese, with dazzling insignia. 'Gingo,' far from being an Eastern form of 'Jingo,' signifies nothing more warlike than an Imperial Treasure—a gem in the store-house of the Mikedo's affection! The heraldic language of Yeddo is a model of courtesy and prettiness, in the light of which Debrett seems only half civilised."

GLASS-BLOWING by machinery is said to be an accomplished fact. The inventor of the new process is Mr. Howard M. Ashley. The method appears to be remarkably simple. The liquid metal is poured direct from the furnace into an iron mould, which is connected by a pipe with a reservoir of compressed air. At the proper moment the air is turned on, the glass expands to the full size of the mould and the result is in a few seconds, is a complete bottle, far superior to one made by hand. The saving in expense is very great, such bottles as cost 3s. 6d. a gross by the ordinary process being turned out for 3d. a gross by the new one.

TUESDAY, 6TH MARC.

QUININE *vs.* Cholera.—The *Deccan Times* says:—"It is our privilege to make an anouncement, on the authority of Dr. Lawrie, the Residency Surgeon—whose name will itself be a guarantee that we are not making more of this discovery than its importance demands. Quinine is a sure preventive of cholera, and while the disease is about every one ought to take from 3 to 5 grains of it before each meal. No one who does this, Dr. Lawrie is persuaded, will take the disease."

A grand Durbar was held at Rutlam on Friday last in honour of the investiture of the Maharaja of Rutlam with the Insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire. His Highness announced the remission of revenue amounting to Rs. 50,000 for the benefit of his rayats to mark his sense of the honour bestowed upon him.

THE Budget will be presented to the House of Commons on the 15th instant. It is expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be in a position to announce a surplus of over three millions. The naval estimates alone include a sum of three millions, appropriated for the construction of new ships.

THE Municipal Bill embodies a local tax of four annas a case on petroleum, so that, with the imperial tax, Calcutta will have to pay twelve annas a case.

THE Kashmir State Railway will run from Sialkot to Jammu 25 miles, and is estimated to cost about half-a-lakh of rupees per mile. The Kashmir Durbar finds the money, Government guaranteeing 4 per cent. on the British section. The whole line will be worked by the North-Western Railway authorities for the first five years.

WE quote the *Indian Daily News* :—'The possibility of war breaking out at an early date is fully believed in some of the London newspaper offices. More than one of the well-known war-correspondents has notified to hold himself in readiness to leave England at short notice. *Vanity Fair* has been told by a Russian gentleman mixing in official aud military circles in Russia, that war was absolutely certain in the spring. "We have now," he said, "350,000 soldiers in Poland on the frontier, on a war footing; and we can't possibly stand the strain longer. The plan is to march straight on Vienna. We count on France to paralyse Germans, whilist we shall threaten England on the Afghan frontier. If Russia gets the worst of it, she will be thrown back for fiifty years; but I count on the present Emperor's good star."

THE North-West Government has agreed to assist the Allahabad Municipality to carry out a water-supply scheme by advancing them twelve lakhs of Rupees. Payment of interest on the loan is to be provided for by levying a house-tax. Two lakhs will be contributed towards the cost of the project by the Military Department of the Government of India, in view of the wants of the cantonment being met.

IT is reported that the Secretary of State and the Viceroy have differed on the subject of accepting the offer of H. H. the Nizam to contribute to the defences of the N. W. Frontier. Lord Dufferin is stated to have recommended that Government should decline the offer at the same time acknowledging it in the most cordial manner possible, whilst Lord Cross is in favour of accepting it altogether.

THE Lord Bishop has obtained furlough for four months and 24 days, with effect from the 1st instant.

MR. JOSEPH MALCOLM, of Bushire, Persian Gulf, has presented to the Anthropological Society of Bombay a small earthen coffin containing human bones, which, with five others was dug up a short time ago from his grounds near Bushire. The coffin, Mr. Maloolm says, is believed to be about 3,000 years old and to belong to the old Persian fire-worshippers before they had a tower of silence. Some Persian phrenologists, who have examined the coffin, pronounce it to belong to Mongolians, but others do not share in this opinion, asserting that the contents are the remains of old Persians before the conquest of Persia.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH MARCH.

THE Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, and Mr. W. Duff-Bruce, of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., have made a proposal to Government to construct a board gauge railway fram Kalka to Delhi *via* Umballa and Kurnal. Their offer has been referred to the Secretary of State for orders.

DR. JOHN Vassant, of St. Louis, Missouri, U.S., has made an interesting experiment in photographing by means of the light from fire-flies. About a dozen fire-flies were cut and put alive into a phial having a piece of cloth over its mouth. The flies emitted at intervals their greenish flashes of light. These flies are about ¾ inch long, and the luminous parts are abont ⅛ inch square. The flash is so bright that fine print can be read when held close to it. A sensitive gelatine bromide of silver dry-plate was clamped beneath an ordinary negative view of a landscape on glass, as for contact printing, and the phial with the insects inverted over the back of the negative with its gelatine film intervening between the fire-fly light and the bromide plate. Fifty flashes were allowed to influence the arrangement, the phial being occasionally shaken and slid over the negative. The latent image was then developed by pyrogallol, and in a few minutes appeared as a "positive" picture which was fixed in the usual way by hyposulphite of soda.

INTELLIGENCE received from Afghanistan speaks of a rumour among the tribes of Bajaur now threatened with annexation by the Amir that the latter has asked for permission to take possession of Bajaur from the Indian Government, and is only awaiting the reply in order to march at once. At the same time he has summoned further reinforcements from Kabul to Jellalabad. At Jellálabad he has collected adequate provisions, and is very strict in his orders against requisitioning the inhabitants or the neighbourhood.

It is reported there has been a great earthquake in the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Ziouen, and that several cities have been ruined and about twenty thousand persons killed.

THERE is a report that the Rothschilds " are negotiating for the complete purchase of some of the Northern Bengal railways, especially those connecting Calcutta with the hills."

THE Maharajah of Cuch Behar leaves Brindisi on the 12th inistant for Calcutta *via* Bombay, His Highness is due here on the 30th.

MR. WESTMACOT, on special duty in connection with the outstill system in the Hughly and Howrah Districts, has completed his examination of witnesses on the spot, and the inspection of every still and its surroundings. He is now preparing his report.

THE Eliya Rajah, nephew of the Maharajah of Travancore and heir to the throne, is at present at Madras, and had an interview with the Governor, who advised him to settle his quarrel with the Travancore Government amicably, and return to Travancore.

THE Sind paper understands that a petition very numerously signed by the inhabitants of Las Beyla has been submitted to the Government, praying that the will of the late Jam may be upheld disinheriting the eldest son, and appointing his second son, Meir Jam Yakub Khan, a boy of eight or nine years old, to succeed him as ruler of the State. We are informed, says our contemporary, that the British Government will send an officer to Lus Beyla as Resident, and that a Regency will be appointed to administer the affairs of the State during the minority of the boy above-named.

THE District Charitable Society disbursed nearly a lac of rupees during the past year. The Alms House afforded maintenance and shelter to 511 persons during the year. The Leper Asylum has 216 inmates. but the Society finds itself unable to offer relief to four-fifths of the lepers within its territory.

A BANGALORE correspondent of the *Madras Mail* states that Coorg is to be converted into a Collectorate of the Madras presidency, and that Mr. Sturrock, Collector of South Canara, has been sent to Coorg to report on the proposal to transfer the administration

of that province from the Government of India, acting through the British Resident at Mysore, to the Government of Madras.

IT is officially notified that Mr. J. G. Cordery, C. S. I., Resident at Hyderabad, shortly takes furlough for four months. Mr. A. P. Howell will officiate for him.

THURSDAY, 8TH MARCH.

THE *Eastern Herald* says that the interest due by the Holkar Durbar on the money deposited with it by the Dowager Maharanis has at last been paid by His Highness the Maharajah Holkar. The amount actually due was about Rs. 175,000, but His Highness made extensive deductions on account of his own pay as the Khasgi Dewan and in respect of additional deductions made on account of other alleged dues. The net amount which has been refunded is about Rs. 1,06,000. "There still remains" the *Herald* says, "a large sum due, being arrears of the monthly allowance which the Dowager Maharanis are entitled to draw from the Durbar."

THE Porte has sent a notification to Prince Ferdinand that his presence in Bulgaria as ruler of the country is illegal.

MR. Wilfrid Blunt has been released. Mr. Gilhooly, having been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, was released on appeal, but was re-arrested for committing an assault on the police. He was, however, admitted to bail.

THE Right Hon. Mr. Smith received a deputation (March 6) from the principal ports of England bearing a protest against the exemption from port dues of the material shipped to India for railway construction. In reply, Mr. Smith promised to submit the point to his colleagues, but was unable to admit that any real grievance existed.

SIR Drummond Wolf has started for Teheran to assume his duties as British Minister.

MR G. K. Kyon will officiate as Deputy Commissioner at Darjiling during Mr. Paul's absence with the Sikkim force.

THE Secretary of State has recognised the necessity for the appointment of a Financial Commissioner in Burma. If the post is sanctioned, Mr. Donald Smeaton will, according to the *Englishman*, probably get it.

THE *Times of India* of the 2nd instant says:—'As the busy season advances Sterling Exchange recedes. How far it is going no one dare say. We are ⅛ lower to-day than last week, and the fall in the interval has been gradual. Business continues extremely slack, and Banks find ample means of laying down funds at lower prices. Council Bills yesterday realised only 16·87 pence per rupee against 19·63 last week. But the weak element in the situation is, that in spite of these low prices Government are increasing the amount offered. Next week fifty lakhs are to be auctioned, and they will sell whatever the price be. Bar Silver is now only 44-13-16 *d* per ounce, lower than for a long time past. There is nothing at present on which to base any calculations of a rise, and the coming budget is not certainly expected to furnish any.'

THE Commender-in-Chief will reach Simla on the 21st proximo. His Excellency visits Mari on the 23rd instant, and Dalhousie on the 12th of April. The rest of the time will be spent on tour among the Panjab stations.

THE Bombay Government has decided that the College of Science at Puna is to be the central institution for the teaching of the higher agriculture, local classes and schools being established to serve as feeders to the College.

AT Bombay Mr. G. Siroadkar has been conducting a series of experiments with an apparatus for the manufacture of gas from ordinary illuminating oils. The gas made from a mixture of cocoanut and castor oils was highly satisfactory. One quart bottle of oil will produce sufficient gas to supply lights of 35 candle power for five or six hours. The original outlay is small.

DURING the month of February last the hottest day in Calcutta was the 27th, when the thermometer rose to 89 4, and the coolest day was the 1st, when it fell to 50·9. The total rainfall of the month was 1·60 inch, the average fall for the last 48 years being 0·87 of an inch. Rain fell on only two days during the month, the average number of rainy days in February for the last 24 years being three. There were 275 hours of bright sunshine against a possible maximum of 329 hours.

THE Larpent Commission has concluded its work at Lahore. It will submit its report to the Government of India shortly.

THE *Times of India's* London correspondent telegraphs that the Indian Army reorganization scheme, so far as concerns the Indian Commands, is settled. The Mhow Division will not be reduced, and will remain unchanged.

FRIDAY, 9TH MARCH.

MR. Holt Hallett delivered on the 8th ultimo in the Blackburn Town Hall, Madras, an address on "The Railway Connection of Burmah and China." A Resolution was unanimously adopted, which declared that the meeting desired to impress upon Her Majesty's Government the importance of at once taking measures for the early construction of a railway connecting British Burmah and S. W. China with England's Indian possessions.

THE *Rabi* crops, in Bengal are ripening, and prospects continue generally favorable. Mustard and tobacco are being gathered. Spring rice is doing well. Ploughing for autumn crops progresses, and in Behar, sowing of indigo has begun. Opium is being collected, and is a good crop. In Rajshahye, *ganja* promises to be a good crop. Sugarcane is being crushed, and is generally yielding well.

THE Commission of Russian Generals and administrators which has been sitting for some time past at Tiflis with the object of arranging the future form of the administration of the Trans-Caspian District has come to the decision that it shall be attached to the Governor-Generalship of Turkestan. This decision constitutes a great triumph for the Tashkend authorities and for the old school of Generals like Tchernaieff and Kauffmann, because the officers of the Caucasus army and the bureaucrats of Tiflis exerted all their influence either to retain the Askabad and Merv subdistricts as dependencies of their own Government or to convert them into a separate province.

MRS. GLADSTONE'S seventy-sixth birthday was Friday, before last. She is, therefore, about two years younger than her husband. Their marriage took place on July 20th, 1839. Next year, if spared, the venerable pair will celebrate their "golden" wedding.

IF the Grecian hills have not taken to skipping like young rams, they are at any rate taking a start, for a strange phenomenon has lately been observed between the towns of Ægium and Patras. One of the ranges of hills, on the slopes of which the new railway passes, is moving gradually towards the sea. It has moved in one day alone about forty centimetres. On the slopes above the railway great fissures have appeared. The soil is stiff clay. As a precaution passengers are obliged to descend and walk about eighty yards whilst the train proceeds slowly over the uncertain part of the line. Engineers have been sent to investigate the matter.

Pertab Singh, the political prisoner who, it was stated at the time of his arrest, was intimately associated with Dhulip Singh's movements in India, managed to effect his escape from the Lahore District jail on Saturday last.

MANY of the Canadian newspapers have alluded in terms of regret to Lord Lansdowne's approaching departure, and congratulate His Excellency, as well as Her Majesty's subjects in India, upon his appointment to the Indian Viceroyalty. The Marquis of Lansdowne will relinquish the post of Governor-General of Canda in March. Lord Stanley of Preston is expected to arrive in May.

A DESIRE is largely manifested in the House of Commons that the Indian Budget should be taken this Session at an earlier period than in past years, so as to admit of its adequate discussion; and it is understood that the Government are willing to facilitate this, by laying the usual papers before Parliament at an early opportunity.

HIS Highness the Raja of Faridkot has tendred to the Punjab Government assurances of his faithful devotion to her Majesty's Government, and of his readiness at all times of emergency to render such assistance to the Government of India, as the resources of his State afford. In reply the Lieutenant Governor's cordial acknowledgements of his Highness's loyal offer have been conveyed to the Raja.

IT is believed that the military cantonments of Cawnpore will be shortly abolished; the sudder bazar is to be handed over to the civil authorities on the 1st of April.

IT is gratifying to see, says the *Native Opinion* of Bombay, that Lord Reay has very much at heart the interests of the Native Press. He went so far as to suggest the offering of a prize in the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to its meritorious students, to the best leader-writer out of its old students.

IT has been ascertained beyond doubt that the Tibetans have collected a force on the Tibet side of the Jelapla Pass. It is reported that another Tibetan force has assembled at the Donkyia Pass. Two guns of the Jellapahar Mountain Battery have started for Pedong under Major Keith.

SATURDAY 10TH MARCH

THE *Darjeeling News* says:—"The Viceroy's visit to Darjeeling is, of course, an entirely private one in some respects; but, under present circumstances, it has a good deal of political meaning, as he will have the opportunity of meeting and instructing (confidentially of course) the local officers with regard to matters in Independent Sikkim, and it would by no means take anybody by surprise if the Rajah were simply and quitely deposed, and the country annexed. Annexation is not a nice word to use, certainly; but at the same time, it must be remembered that the Raja, although he has, to a certain extent, been brought to his senses after a great deal of almost unnecessary forbearance on our part, has certainly broken his treaty engagements, and must consequently suffer for his breach of faith. The country is worth having and it would be easy enough to administer it with a British officer at Toomlong." On this the *Indian Daily News*, remarks:—"We cannot altogether approve of this light-hearted spirit of annexation, which bears too much the character of filli-bustering to be consistent with the duties of a State that professes to be a model among nations in the march of civilisation. We apprehend, however, that our contemporary writes without the card."

An extract from the *Pekin Gazette* of the 5th of January shows that China keeps a watch over the movements of the Dalai Lama at Lhassa. The extract says:—"For one half of the year the Dalai Lama removes his residence to the groves of Lo-pu-ling-kang, and at the beginning of winter he returns to his home at Mount Potola. The Imperial Resident at Lhassa has standing orders to report his movements to the Court at Pekin, and Wen Shou, the present incumbent of the post, now informs the Throne that the Dalai Lama has returned to Potola where he paid him a visit on the 25th of October last."

THE Maharaja of Kashmir has followed the example set by other Indian Princes, by offering a sum of ten lakhs of rupees and all the resources of the Kashmir State to the India Government for frontier defences.

MR. B. Veharidas, the new Native Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, is a leading agriculturist in Guzerat, who has done much for tobaco cultivation in the presidency.

THE *Pioneer* says:—'The question of connecting the Province of Oudh with the High Court of the North-West is taking a new turn. A correspondent whose authority is unquestionable writes to us from London by last mail that "reference having been made by the Secretary of State to the Attorney and Solicitor General and other counsel, they unanimously replied that nothing at all could be done without an Act of Parliament. It was at first thought that legislation at present would be impossible, on account of the certain obstruction of every Government measure by the Irish, but a new leaf in this respect has apparently been turned over, and it is now considered probable that if a Bill is introduced, it will meet with no opposition. The chances, therefore, seem to be that the necessary legislation will take place this session. But that may be considered the least part of the difficulty in dealing with the matter. If such an immense expense had not been incurred in buildings at Allahabad, which makes any change impossible, it seems not improbable that the whole Court might have gone to Lucknow."'

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P., arrived at Mirut on Wednesday last, under the usual salute. The display of military uniforms was particularly grand. All the Civil Officers and many residents were present to welcome His Honor. A grand Durbar was held on Friday last Sir Auckland Colvin, accompanied by the civil authorities, visited the city, the Town Hall, the dispensary, and several Gunges, and expressed himself satisfied generally.

THE total number of deaths, registered during the week ending 3rd March, was 228 against 219 and 252 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 25. There were 52 deaths from cholera, against 46 and 59 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 12. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 63 and 6 respectively, against 55 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·4 per mille per annum, against 27 8, the mean of the last five years.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1888.

MR. H. S. CUNNINGHAM ON THE HEALTH OF INDIA.

MR. H. S. CUNNINGHAM had so completely identified himself with the Calcutta Public Health Society that he has not been able to forget it even after leaving India. While here he used to advocate the cause of the society in season and out of season, and without any regard for appearance and sense of public decorum. He will not confine himself to his own legitimate sphere. As a learned lawyer and for a long time a judge of the highest Court in this country, he can speak and write with great force on matters judicial. There is ample room for reform in the judicial administration of India, and Mr. Cunningham can render valuable public service in connection therewith. But, strange to say, subjects pertaining to his profession have no interest whatever with Mr. Cunningham. Somehow or other he abjures them with unswerving resolution, and his legal writings are unknown. He has, however, assumed the *role* of an amateur sanitarian, and he loses no opportunity to appear before the public in this capacity. A few months ago he addressed a long letter to the *Times*, pointing out what measures should, in his opinion, be adopted for improving the sanitary condition of India, and he recently read a lengthy paper on that subject at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts.

Most of Mr. Cunningham's figures are familiar to us in India. He has been gravely telling the people of England that there are five millions of unnecessary deaths in India, and fifty million cases of unnecessary disease; and he has been asking them to realise the enormous aggregate of human suffering which these figures imply. Of course, nothing is said of the ratio which these figures bear to the total of the population; nothing to show how far the figures are reliable; nothing to demonstrate the accuracy of the calculations. Such paltry details are apparently beneath the notice of an enthusiastic sanitary reformer. But it cannot be too strongly impressed upon Mr. Cunningham and those who think with him that statistics, the perfect accuracy of which cannot be guaranteed, are worse than useless; they are absolutely misleading. But this important consideration has no weight whatever with Mr. Cunningham. He has persuaded himself that the true remedy for the evils mentioned by him lies in the establishment in each Presidency of a Central Board of Health. He would vest the Board with powers to superintend executively the carrying out of the reforms which he advocates. In the course of his lecture under notice Mr. Cunningham says:—"Such a Commission would watch with exactness the course of things in each municipality, would point out the main defects to remedy which efforts should be directed, and should have the power, subject, of course, in every instance, to the control of Government, of enforcing the necessary action for their removal. It should be prepared to give to all municipalities the necessary help and guidance to scrutinise all new projects, and, when asked to do so, to supply competent engineers who would furnish schemes of drainage, water-supply and other sanitary improvements. At present a municipality which is prepared to carry out a great structural improvement is at a loss to find any one competent to assist it in doing so. There is hardly I believe a single sanitary engineer in India, if the word be taken as implying special attention to, or familiarity with, the details of sanitary engineering as it is now carried on in England. The consequence is that Municipalities who wish to conduct large projects are at a complete loss as to where they should look or whom they should employ. Great schemes are undertaken with most inadequate knowledge, and enormous loss is incurred. Projects are put forward by engineers who are by no means qualified for the task, and the result is naturally disappointment and loss." The main object of the scheme propounded in the passage we have just quoted, is to convert the local self-Government boards into marionettes in the hands of Mr. Cunningham's friends. He does not say in so many words that the Central Board should be no other than the Health Society; but there is enough of hints to show that he means it.

If any proof of this were needed, it will be found in the following observations:—"What is desired, accordingly, is such a body at the head-quarters of each Presidency as would convert the sanitary supervision of the country into a reality. It would examine the facts with the insight of experts, would say authoritatively what ought to be done, and how it could best be done, and should have power, without dragging the Government into the quarrel, to enforce the fulfilment of the duties by an obstinate or recalcitrant Municipality. It is of great political importance, in the present state of public opinion, that the Government should come as little as possible into collision with the public, and especially with that noisy and troublesome section of it which comes to the front in public bodies, and expresses itself in the local press. A local Government cannot afford to waste its energies, time and popularity in quarrels with local bodies about sewage and water-supply. At the same time it is essential that these should not be neglected. It would be far better, accordingly, that the supervision should be exercised by a body of experts, who would speak with authority, and would bear the brunt of any unpopularity which their interference excited. Upon no subject is heat more easily engendered, or do fiercer quarrels rise. I would keep the Government outside of such quarrels." In other words, Mr. Cunningham wants that in each Presidency there should be constituted a public body like the Calcutta Health Society, which should be empowered to make every Municipality within the limits of the Presidency carry out its orders without protest or opposition of any kind. The local self-Government boards would merely exist to register and execute the decrees passed by the amateur sanitarians of the Health Society. Now that the new Calcutta Municipal Bill is before the Legislative Council, it is to be hoped that it might be so moulded as to make over the Municipal interests of the town and suburbs to the members of the Health Society—to a few birds of passage to the entire exclusion of the children of the soil. This would be a good thing so far as it goes; but the misfortune is that it does not go far enough. The best course would certainly be to introduce a section in the Bill to disfranchise the Natives and then the object which Mr. Cunningham and his friends have in view would be completely attained.

MR. BUSHBY'S CASE.

IT will be in the recollection of the reader that, in the course of the enquiry into the loss of the ill-fated *Sir John Lawrence*, it came out that Mr. Bushby, Surveyor to the Port Commissioners, had accepted a fee of Rs. 1,000 from Messrs. MacNeill and Co., the owners of the steamer, for professional advice he gave in connexion with alterations in the hull of the vessel. The Marine Court, before which the enquiry was held, made some remarks upon Mr. Bushby's conduct in very strong terms. In dealing with the report submitted by the Court, the Lieutenant-Governor abstained from passing any orders on these remarks till His Honor had received an explanation from Mr. Bushby. The Port Commissioners were desired to obtain that officer's explanation and submit it to the Government of Bengal. Mr. Bushby states that he received the verbal permission of Mr. Duff-Bruce, the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commission, to do work that was done on Sundays and holidays entirely out of office-hours. From this Mr. Bushby presumed that if he received the sanction of the Vice-Chairman in any point, it was equivalent to the sanction of the Commissioners; and having done work, be naturally expected to receive a fee. He made no bargain with Mr. Mackenzie, the partner of the firm who had requested him to do the work. The remaining portion of Mr. Bushby's explanation is thus summarised in the Government Resolution:—"He went home in March 1884, and as the repairs were not finished till June 1884, he presumes he forgot all about it. When Mr. Bushby went home in September, 1885, he saw the representative of the firm in London. The matter was mentioned in an order which was sent to the Calcutta Agents to pay the honorarium. This was paid in January, 1886, and the clause in his agreement which prohibited his doing any other work was met by the permission of the Vice-Chairman. Mr. Bushby expresses regret that he took the fee direct from the Agents, instead of asking them to forward it through the Port Commissioners. The Port Commissioners appointed a Committee to enquire into the matter, and they in placing Mr. Bushby's explanation before the Commissioners, drew their attention to clause 6 of the agreement, and remarked that, in advising Messrs. MacNeill and Co., as to the repairs of the *Sir John Lawrence* and in accepting payment of an honorarium of a thousand, Mr. Bushby committed a breach of agreement. The Committee then referred to the nature of Mr. Bushby's explanation, and state further that the work being very important, led the firm to incur the expenditure of a lac or so. If Mr. Bushby was justified, the amount of the honorarium was not excessive, but he should not have received payment except through the Commissioners."

It is thus clear that under the terms of his agreement Mr. Bushby was prohibited from doing any other work. Both Mr. Duft Bruce and Mr. Bushby should have known that the terms of a written agreement cannot be superseded by an arrangement verbally made. How in the teeth of the clause in the agreement prohibiting Mr. Bushby's doing any other work, the Vice-Chairman gave him verbal permission to extra work out of office-hours, we are entirely at a loss to understand. What is the value of written agreements if they are to be overrided with such a light heart? Sir Steuart Bayley rightly holds that on his return from leave Mr. Duff-Bruce should be called upon by the Commissioners to submit an explanation of his action. His Honor observes: "As a servant of Government he must be well aware that no public servant is entitled to receive any emolument, direct or indirect, for any public service rendered by him beyond the salary attached to his appointment. Mr. Bushby pleads that when he received the sanction of the Vice-Chairman he naturally expected some fee for his works, but such a plea is opposed to the regulation of the public service, and Mr. Duff-Bruce must explain how far it had his countenance when he gave the permission which the Commissioners have ascertained he did give." We think the Government of Bengal should have delayed passing final orders in the case till Mr. Duff-Bruce's return from leave and the submission of his explanation. Probably when the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners gave the alleged permission to Mr. Bushby he never dreamt that the latter should take advantage of it in the manner he did, and accept payment from owners of vessels which he would be called upon to examine in his capacity of Surveyor to the Port Commissioners. At any rate, the case is incomplete without Mr. Duff-Bruce's explanation.

Even admitting for the sake of argument that Mr. Duff-Bruce gave the alleged permission, it did not justify his accepting a fee from Messrs. MacNeill and Co., in contravention of the terms of his agreement. Mr. Bushby must have had the sense to know that Mr. Duff-Bruce had no authority to permit him to break his contract with the Port Commissioners; and that he should have obtained the written consent of the Commissioners. Sir Steuart Bayley has rightly pronounced Mr. Bushby's explanation unsatisfactory and expressed his regret that the Port Commissioners should consider it sufficient to draw his attention to the terms of his agreement. His Honor remarks:—"Apart altogether from these terms and from the conditions laid down by the Board of Trade for the acceptance of Indian certificates, Mr. Bushby should have recognised the impropriety of his engaging in any way in preparation of an equipment of the sufficiency of which he was afterwards on behalf of Government and the public to judge. As, however, he had the authority of the Vice-Chairman to do extra work, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the case will be sufficiently

met by directing that he be severely censured and required to refund at once through the Commissioners the honorarium he received; and that he should be warned that any further transgression of his agreement in this respect will result in his powers of survey being withdrawn." We must confess that the punishment inflicted on Mr. Bushby is quite inadequate. Whether Mr. Bushby received the Vice-Chairman's permission or not to do extra work is perfectly immaterial. Such permission, even if granted, would not in the slightest degree lessen the impropriety of Mr. Bushby's conduct. Then, in his evidence before the Marine Court Mr. Bushby "stated that beyond his monthly salary of Rs. 1,000 he received no fees." But it is now admitted that he accepted an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 from Messrs. MacNeill and Co. Taking these circumstances into consideration, we are strongly of opinion that nothing short of Mr. Bushby's removal from the service would meet the requirements of the case.

THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE Report of the Public Service Commission has been published. The orders, it will be remembered, under which the Public Service Commission was appointed were contained in the Resolutions of the Government of India dated the 4th of October and 4th of November, 1886. In these Resolutions the object of the Commission was declared to be "to devise a scheme which may reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality, and to do full justice to the claims of Natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service," and it was intimated that the investigations of the Commission would be preparatory to a Parliamentary enquiry into Indian affairs. The Commission as constituted by those resolutions, consisted of a President, fifteen members, of whom six were natives, and a Secretary. The Commission received instructions from the Government of India that it should in the first instance "direct its attention mainly to the question of the conditions under which Natives of India should be employed in posts which are ordinarily reserved for the Covenanted service, and to questions relating to the admission of Natives of India and Europeans respectively to those branches of the Uncovenanted service which are directly engaged in the executive and judicial administration of the country."

The Commission held its first collective meeting at Lahore on the 15th of December, 1886, and after agreeing upon a general plan of operations proceeded to take the evidence of witnesses in the Punjab. The Commission then visited Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The total number of witnesses actually examined in the course of the inquiry regarding the Covenanted Civil Service and the Executive and Judicial Services aggregated 469. After the Commission had finished taking evidence on the main questions, mentioned above, the Government of India issued a Resolution dated the 8th of March 1887, giving instructions to enquire into the question of the admission of Natives of India and of Europeans into the special Departments *viz.*, Accounts, Archæology, Customs, Education &c. To effect this a Sub-Committee was appointed under the presidentship of Sir Charles Turner. The Commission finally re-assembled at Calcutta on the 15th of November, 1887, and it divided the question before it into the following chief branches *viz.*, (1) questions connected with the Covenanted Civil Service; (2) questions connected with the Statutory Civil Service; (3) questions connected with the Executive and Judicial branches of the Uncovenanted Service; and (4) questions connected with the Special Departments.

At an early stage in its deliberations, the Commission came unanimously to the conclusion that it could not support any proposal submitted to it as sound in itself or likely to be a final solution of the problems embraced in its enquiry, which involves a departure from the principle enacted in Section 87 of the Statute 3 and 4 Will. IV, Cap. 85, or from the policy set forth in Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858.

Section 87 of the Statute 3 and 4 Will. IV, Cap. 85, enacted that "no Native of the said territories (India), nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said (East India) Company." In a Despatch No. 44, dated the 10th of December 1834, the Court of Directors informed the Government of India that they understood the meaning of this enactment to be that, whatever other tests of qualification might be adopted, distinctions of race or religion should not be of the number; and that no subject of the Crown, whether of Indian or British or mixed descent, should be excluded either from the posts usually conferred on Covenanted Servants in India, or from the Covenanted Service itself, provided he be otherwise eligible consistently with the rules and agreeably to the conditions observed and exacted in the one case and in the other.

With regard to the Competitive system, the Commission recommend that admission to the branch of the Civil Service known as the Covenanted Civil Service should continue on the system established by Section 32 of the Statute 21 and Vic., Cap. 106, *i. e.*, by competitive examination open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty and held in accordance with Regulations made from time to time under the Statute:

That it is inexpedient to hold an examination in India for the Covenanted Civil Service simultaneously with the examination in London:

That the minimum and maximum limits of age for Native candidates at the open competitive examination held in England should be nineteen and twenty-three years respectively:

That the chief vernacular languages of India and the Persian language should not be added to the subjects of the open competitive examination in England, but should be included among the special studies to be entered upon by the successful candidates preparatory to duty in India:

That Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners should be invited to take into their consideration the question of the adequacy of the marks at present assigned at the open competitive examination to the Sanskrit and Arabic languages, and the suitability of the standard exacted:

That the proposal to fix the number of Native candidates to be selected by competitive examination in London and to select them by an examination separate from that of European candidates and especially adapted, as regards limits of age and otherwise, to the conditions of Natives of India, does not commend itself to the Commission, which is of opinion that the competition in England should remain open as heretofore without restriction or distinction as by the present law provided, to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty of whatever race or colour or creed or place of brith who can satisfy the preliminary conditions prescribed in the rules framed by the Civil Service Commissiioners, and that selection should be made impartially and indifferently from among the candidates according to their order of merit as ascertained in one and the same examination:

That the rule which admits of selected candidates for the Civil Service, after completion of their two years' probation, remaining an additional year in England for the purpose of taking a University degree, is inconvenient as disturbing the annual recruitment for the several provinces of India; that it is a departure from the principle that the general education of students should be completed before and not after they enter upon the special studies designed to fit them for duty in India; and that to expend the revenues of India in helping candidates who, having passed their period of preliminary training successfully, are pronounced qualified for service in India, to complete their general education is an indefensible arrangement:

That the general conditions of service accorded to officers of the Covenanted Civil Service, who are recruited in England, do not appear to be in any way suitable to Natives of India obtaining office under the Statutory Rules or otherwise appointed in India.

The existing Statutory system has, the Commission believe, failed to fulfil the expectations anticipated from it; it is for sufficiently good reasons condemned, not only by particular sections of the Native community, but also by the very large majority of officials, both European and Native, who have had practical experience of its working; it should be abolished, and Section 6 of the Statute 30 Vic., Cap. 3, should be repealed.

THE COVENANTED OR IMPERIAL SERVICE.

THE Commission also recommend that in the present circumstances of the country, the claims of Natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service, and the admission of competent Natives of each Province of India to a due proportion of the posts heretofore reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, can be best provided for by reducing the Covenanted Civil Service to a *corps d' élite*, by limiting its numbers to what is necessary to fill the chief administrative appointments of the Government and such a number of the smaller appointments as will ensure a complete course of training for Junior Civilians, and by transferring a corresponding number of appointments to a local service to be separately recruited in each Province of India:

That the use of the term "Covenanted Civil Service of India" should be discontinued, and that the term should be replaced by the expression "Imperial Civil Service of India:"

That the members of the Imperial Civil Service of India should be bound to serve wheresoever and in whatsoever capacity the Government may see fit and should be eligible for any appointment for which the Government considers them qualified:

That no change in principle should be made in the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 54, which directs that all vacancies in certain offices shall, save under special circumstances, be filled up from amongst the Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India:

That the number of appointments reserved in the Schedule attached to the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 54, should be reduced, and that the Schedule recommended in Appendix N. to the Report should be adopted:

That if the *cadre* of the Covenanted Civil Service is larger than would be required under the proposals now made, the Government should, in the future recruitment for the Covenanted Service, have regard to the reduced Schedule in order to give due effect to those proposals; and that regard should further be had to the fact that there are some appointments outside the Schedule which it will probably be the policy of the Government usually, though not exclusively, to fill from the Imperial Service and others to which members of the Imperial Service will only occasionally be appointed:

That a provision should be inserted in the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 54, enabling the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of members present at a meeting, to remove appointments or classes of appointments from the Schedule, or to include them in the Schedule as may seem desirable from time to time, provided that no such order shall take effect until it has, with the reasons for making it, been laid for ninety days before both House of Parliament:

That Section 3 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 54, should be so amended as to provide specail appointments being made to offices specified in the Schedule on account of exceptional merit and ability proved in the public service, and to Judical offices specified in the Schedule on account of exceptional merit and ability proved in active practice as a barrister, advocate, or pleader of a High Court, as well as "under the special circumstances of the case:"

That Section 4 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 54, should be amended and supplemented as follows:—

(*a*) The period within which the pleasure of the Secretary of State in Council should be expressed should be six months;

(*b*) in the event of the pleasure of the Secretary of State in Council not being expressed within six months, it should be declared that approval is to be presumed; and

(*c*) in the event of the appointment being disapproved, the law should declare that no official acts performed by the officer, until he receives notice of such disapproval, shall on that ground be held invalid:

That in filling up the higher appointments which it is now proposed to exclude from the Schedule of 1861 regard should be had to the claims of officers of the Covenanted Civil Service who competed in or before the year 1870, and also to the claims of officers belonging to the Army Staff Corps or Uncovenanted Service who were appointed to the ranks of the several Commissions in India prior to that year.

As regards to the Provincial and subordinate service, the Commission recommend that the proportion of judicial and revenue appointments excluded from the Schedule attached to the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 54, should be gradually amalgamated with the higher appointments in the Executive and Judicial Departments of the present Uncovenanted Service, and should be recruited locally: that local recruitment should be made separately by the Local Governments of the several Provinces to meet their own special requirements, and that the service so recruited should be called the "Provincial Civil Service:" that members of Imperial and Provincial Services should, as far as possible, be put on a footing of social equality, and that when they occupy similar offices they should be graded together in the official precedence list: that below the Provincial Service there should be a lower service to be called the "Subordinate Civil Service;" that in the Executive Department the line of division between the Provincial and Subordinate Services may be conveniently drawn between, on the one hand, the appointments of Deputy Collectors or Extra Assistant Commissioners, and, on the other hand, the appointments of Tahsildars, Mamladars or Mukhtyarkars; and that, as regards the Judicial Department, the line should be determined, separately, by each Local Government for each Province, subject to the sanction of the Government of India: and that the Provincial Service should be filled up partly by promotion from the Subordinate Service and partly by recruitment.

The Commission is also of opinion that inasmuch as the posts of chief administrative officers of districts and Judges involve very responsible duties, the principle of selection should be more completely adopted in regard to those appointments, and that when in the order of seniority officers become eligible for appointment to the posts of Collector or Judge, there should be no hesitation in passing over those persons who have not given distinct evidence that they are fit for such office: that as a general rule officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services, if declared ineligible for promotion, should, after a certain period of service, be liable to be compulsorily retired on reduced pensions calculated with reference to their period of effective service: that a Board of Examiners should be appointed in each Presidency and Province who should perform duties similar to those entrusted to Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners in England, and that, whenever possible, non-official Europeans and Natives should be represented on such Boards.

The Report then deals with special Departments, and the Commission proposes that indigenous agency should be more generally introduced into those departments. The Report concludes with the remarks that it offers no original scheme; it advises the further application of principles long accepted and progress on lines indicated by the action of the Government in the past. "Considerations of policy and economy alike require that so far as is consistent with the ends of good Government, the recruitment of the official staff in England should be curtailed and advantage taken of qualified agency obtainable in India. The Commission is well aware of the objections that may be urged with more or less force against some of its recommendations, and has given them full consideration. But the objections to the alternative plans which were suggested, or suggested themselves, seemed to the Commission still more weighty and numerous, while they carried with them infractions of essential principles which the Commission has steadily kept in view, and presented difficulties in detail sufficient to preclude any hope of that reasonable finality which the Commission was directed to aim at. If the recommendations of the Commission fall short of the expectations of those who were sanguine in anticipating larger results, it must remind them how much has been already effected in the gradual extension of the field of employment for natives; and if it appear to other minds that they err on the side of excess, it must be remembered that they leave in the hands of the Government an uncontrolled freedom of selection for the higher offices in the administration, and that, if accepted, they cannot be completely carried into effect for nearly a generation of official life."

These are the proposals made by the Commission; but how many of them will be carried into practical effect is a question which it is impossible for us to determine. There is vast difference, says the *Pioneer*, between the best drawn scheme on paper and the modified and compromised version, which at most can be hoped for in practice. We all know that the Local Governments, the Government of India, the Secretary of State and the British Parliament have yet to say a great deal upon the proposals made by the Commission; but let us hope that the predictions of the *Pioneer* will be falsified, and that the spirit of conciliation in which the different members of the Commission approached each other in signing the Report will be shared by all those sections of the community whom they had to represent.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Emperor of Germany died on Friday last at 8-30 in morning. During his last hours the Emperor strongly advised Prince Wilhelm to adopt the most amicable attitude possible towards the Czar. He conversed with those arround him repeatedly, and in a most touching manner throughout the night, the final relapse taking place at seven o'clock in the morning. Prince Bismarck, Von Moltke, and the relatives of the Emperor were standing round the camp-bed on which the Emperor expired peacefully. The Prince of Wales will attend the funeral.

THE Crown Prince ascends the throne of Germany under the style of Frederic the Third.

A MOTION introduced by Mr. Labouchere for the abolition of the hereditary principle in the House of Lords, was defeated by a majority of 61 votes. Mr. Gladstone spoke in support of the motion.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN is expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 15th instant, to assist in the preparation of the forthcoming Budget. His Honor's stay here will be short, as he will be at Allahabad on the 20th.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy returned to the Presidency from Darjiling on Friday last.

A PRELIMINARY meeting was held last Wednesday in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce under the presidency of Sir Alexander Wilson to consider the steps to be taken to do honor to Lord Dufferin. It was determined that a requisition should be sent to the Sheriff to call a public meeting, on the 22nd instant, His Lordship to vote an address to, and a Committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. With the exception of certain Mahomedan Associations, none of the other native Associations, such as the British Indian Association, the Indian Association, and the Indian League, have joined the movement. The proposed demonstration, therefore, will have a sectional character. The requisitionists would have acted wisely if instead of calling a public meeting they had convened a meeting of friends and admirers to do honor to the Viceroy.

THE Bengal Council met on Saturday last. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison, in laying on the table the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the town and suburbs of Calcutta, said that the Select Committee had devoted much care and time to the consideration of the many suggestions with which they had been favoured by several associations and public bodies. He wished, however, that they could have presented the report at an earlier period in order that the public might have time to consider the report long before it was again taken up in Council, but they made every speed consistent with the materials before them, and could not have done so at an earlier date. As regarded the report itself and the Bill which accompanied it, he might perhaps be permited to say that they spoke for themselves. It would be sufficient if he said that the chief alterations which were made in the Bill were in connection with the system of levying rates for the water-supply, and, above all, with the rules for building regulations. With these remarks he asked the Council to accept the report of the Select Committee. He also moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Offices of the town and suburbs of Calcutta as further amended, and the final report of the Select Committee thereon, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The motion was put and carried.

THE Hon'ble Kally Nath Mitter moved that the Bill be published for six weeks. The Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay thought that to give an interval of six weeks would be simply to waste time, and it would be thought that they wished to increase the delay which had already been the subject of much criticism. Nothing would be gained by it, and they would be obstructing the course of legislation. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison said that it would be more equitable if three weeks were given before they commenced the discussion of the Bill. He was pretty confident that they should hardly reach the new portion of the Bill if they granted such a long adjournment. The President said that two or three weeks were more than sufficient to invite criticism. Six weeks would be an unreasonably long time, and, therefore, so far as his views were concerned, he was opposed to the motion. The Hon'ble Babu Kally Nath Mitter's motion was lost.

WITH a view to encourage education among the Khettris, the Managing Committee of the Khettri Hitkari, a monthly journal published at Agra, has resolved to award certain medals and prizes to those Khettri and Saraswat Brahmin lads who pass most successfully the next B. A., F. A., and Entrance Examinations of the Calcutta University, and the Middle-class Anglo-Vernacular Examination of the North-West Education Department. The prizes offered are as follows:—B. A. Examination, one medal or watch worth Rs. 40: F. A. Examination, one prize of Rs. 30 and one of Rs. 25: Entrance Examination, one prize of Rs. 25 and one of Rs. 10: Middle-class Anglo-Vernacular Examination, of the North-West Education Department, one medal or watch worth Rs. 15.

ON the occasion of his recent visit to Meerut Sir Frederick Roberts delivered an excellent speech on the aim and object of the Army Temperance Association. His Excellency said: "Although not a teetotaller myself, I thoroughly appreciate what total abstainers have done for the army. So much good indeed have they done and there are so many difficulties and temptations connected with the provisions and management of liquor for soldiers, that if it were possible I would like to see every man in the army a total abstainer. Such a thing, however, is not possible, nor perhaps from some points of view, and for some constitutions is it desirable, especially in an exhausting climate like that of India. Moreover, the man who has sufficient control over himself to take what is allowable, as St. Paul has said, in for his stomach's sake, and no more, is in my opinion a finer character than he who takes the pledge because he cannot trust

himself to touch stimulants, without taking more than is good for him. * * * We must, however, take human nature as we find it. We cannot all be the same, but what we all can do is to endeavour to help those who by nature or habit are weaker than ourselves, and who, from one cause or another, have got into evil ways from which it is difficult to escape. * * * For some men I know the only safe course is to take a pledge of total abstinence, and every encouragement should be given them to adopt this course." These words of advice which Sir Frederick Roberts addressed to the soldiers apply with equal force to the whole civil population, and they have a peculiar interest and value for our countrymen.

AT the recent annual general meeting of the members of the Calcutta Public Library it was stated that certain editors of newspapers had used the Library and had forgotten their obligations towards it. One case was mentioned in which it was said that books to the value of between Rs. 200 and 300 had been taken away, and never returned; and when, according to rule, he was required to replace them or place their value, he declined and pleaded the statute of limitation. Upon this the *Indian Daily News* writes: "To prevent any misunderstanding about this office we may say that the charge may not apply to us, for as a matter of fact, we doubt whether we have made a score of references to the Library in as many years, or even half that number." We may also say the same thing regarding ourselves.

AT the recommendation of Sir Asman Jah, the Nizam's Minister, His Highness appointed the Nawab Vicarul-Umra, one of the high nobles of Hyderabad, as President of the Debt Commission, to which another member was also added. We are told that claims of upwards of ten crores of rupees have been preferred before the Commission. The President of the Commission reported that the Commission, as constituted at present was unable to discharge its duties efficiently and expeditiously and he proposed that a General Committee of about twelve members with Sub-Committees to work under it, should be appointed. It was also recommended that the General Committee should examine the work already done, go into the history of every one of the old claims preferred, and report upon the result of their enquiries. The proposals submitted by the President have been sanctioned by the Minister, who has directed that until such time as the report of the General Committee is received the meetings of the Debt Commission should be postponed. We hope every claim preferred before the commission will meet with a full enquiry and a just decision.

WE are glad to find the *Pioneer* approving of the discontinuance of the old system under which the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces used to make year after year a long tour with an enormous camp through some of the territories under his rule. The system, admits our contemporary, "involved considerable hardship in the collection of supplies and extortion by underlings, and it put the civil administration of the district out of gear for half of our too limited winter season." We hope the *Pioneer* will raise its powerful voice against the manner in which the cold weather tours of Commissioners, District officers and heads of Departments are conducted. These tours also involve considerable hardships in the collection of supplies, impressment of carriage and labour and extortion by underlings, while they have come to be looked upon as pleasant shooting excursions; but what is sport to European officials who are so fond of going into camp in the pleasant cold weather months is death to the poor people.

AT the last ordinary general meeting of the Suburban Municipal Commissioners Babu Asutosh Biswas was unanimously elected Vice-chairman. We think the choice of the Suburban Municipal Commissioners could not have fallen upon a better man. Young, active, energetic and public-spirited, Babu Asutosh Biswas, we feel assured, will make an excellent Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality. As Secretary to the Suburban Rate-payers' Association, the Babu did yeomen's service to the residents of the Suburbs.

FROM the Bengal Canal Revenue Reports for 1886-87 we learn that the total capital outlay on Irrigation works in the Lower Provinces up to the end of the past official year amounted, in round numbers, to 8¾ crores of rupees. The total amount of interest payable to the Imperial Treasury on account of Major Irrigation works for the year was nearly 23 lakhs. The gross receipts from all sources amounted to nearly 13 lakhs, which, after meeting direct working expenses, left the small surplus of half a lakh. If indirect charges debitable to revenue be included, the surplus disappears altogether. The general tax-payer has, therefore, had to find the 23 lakhs of rupees payable to the Imperial Treasury for charges of interest on account of Major Irrigation works. The revenue shows a falling off under both heads of water-rates and navigation. As regards the water-rates the decrease is due partly to the falling off in the area irrigated and partly to the much smaller amount of arrears to be collected as compared with the balance at the beginning of the previous year. Nevertheless, the Bengal Government considers the result for the year favourable. The area irrigated continues to decrease steadily. Last year it was 417,821 acres as compared with 480,078 in 1885-86 and 504,550 in 1884-85. The decline last year was chiefly on the Sone canals. The Orissa canals, as usual, failed to earn enough to pay their working expenses. Their total receipts amounted to two lakhs and the expenditure to 5 lakhs. The interest charges against the Orissa canals up to the end of 1886-87 came up to a crore and a quarter! The Midnapore canal yielded the small surplus of Rs. 7,813; but the accumulated interest charges against it are 47½ lakhs, and against the Hidgellee Tidal Canal 12 lakhs. The Sone canals in 1886-87 yielded a surplus of 3½ lakhs; but the interest charges against it amounted to a crore and a quarter. Such are the financial results of the Irrigation works which were purchased from the bankrupt East India Irrigation and Canal Company twenty years ago in the expectation that they would, on the most moderate calculation, yield a return of not less than 16 per cent, on the capital invested in them! This fact alone speaks more eloquently than volumes of declamation would do.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, which is generally well-informed in Kashmir politics, announces that Dewan Luchman Dass is to be dismissed from his post of Prime Minister and President of the Council, and that Prince Ameer, youngest brother of the Maharaja, is likely to succeed him. We hope our contemporary's information will turn out to be correct. The selection of Dewan Luchman Dass for such a high and responsible position was a great mistake, as his antecedents were not in his favour. But for the support he received from the Presidency, he could not have retained office so long. We have every reason to believe that Prince Ameer Singh will make an excellent Prime Minister of Kashmir. He is an exceedingly able man and possesses administrative capacity of a high order. He also enjoys the full confidence of his eldest brother, the Maharaja.

Correspondence.

THE GOVERNMENT APPEALS TO THE COUNTRY.

TO THE EDITOR, HINDOO PATRIOT.

(*Continued from the issue of the 5th March* 1888.)

An opportunity such as has been seen to be afforded by Mr. Westland's statements in Council for the suggestion by competent bodies of financial and legislative reform is not often afforded to the peoples of countries ruled by unelected Governments. It has been fairly given and should not be lightly disregarded, or it may be added unfairly used.

The first idea that will occur to those considering fully the Government appeal is whether matters are really quite as bad as they are made to appear. It is very commonly said they are not. The Hon'ble R. Steel* in reply to Mr Westland distinctly said they were not and deprecated the gloomy view taken of the situation by the Council.

The inquirer is here met by the want of evidence on matters of direct fact that is the chief obstacle to the formation of judgment on Indian topics. Though there is no lack of journalism both in the chief cities of the Presidencies and in the provincial towns, that journalism confines itself to the wearisome repetition of opinion. New facts are very few and far between. There is a total absence of the romantic literature, the novel of Western Europe, which disclosed to the suffering people of old France their own miseries and troubles, and which is now doing a similar work in Russia. There is no monthly or quarterly light literature dealing with the every day facts of the peoples' life. Even the great commissions and committees appointed by the Government, among which may be enumerated the Deccan riots' commission, the Famine commission and the recent committee on expenditure, seem to confine themselves rather to the record of opinion, than to the tracing out of facts that would enable a reader to say whether matters generally are improving with the people or the reverse. The absence of octroi duties and their valuable records adds to the difficulty of guaging the inter provincial trade and the actual earnings of the people.

It has been repeated lately on the authority of Sir Evelyn Baring that the average earnings of the populations of British India is only Rs. 27 a head. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the president of the National Congress of 1886, put the figure much lower, at Rs. 20: and he drew the inference as to what must be the condition of a people who earned only from 2*s.* to 3*s.* a month. If the earnings of the people are Rs. 27 on the average it is easy to believe that the people are very poor, though their habit of living on very small earnings since an immemorial period must be conceded. The taxation raised by the Government is about Rs. 2-4 a head including the land revenue and that is one-twelfth of the earnings. Allowing for the fact that this is about the total of what the people of India pay for government and public works, whereas in England quite a different standard of comparison would be required, it is impossible to conceive that in peace time one-twelfth of the earnings is not a high proportion to pay for those purposes in taxation and land rent. But far more facts are required to prove these crucial tests of the incidence of taxation on earnings than are at present before the public; before it can truly be said that it is known that taxation and rent are too heavy; still more difficult is it to say the burden is increasing and that the people are becoming poorer. And this brings the matter to the point reached by the National Congress. The National Congress affirms and re-affirms that the people are becoming poorer. But there is always the same absence of positive demonstration to that effect. It is only possible therefore to fall back on the assurance of Government that taxation has reached or is reaching its limit. If such is not the case the Government is the loser by the absence of better testimony to the contrary.

Perhaps the real fact is that while a few portions of the Empire are improving, those where the cotton jute and coal industries have sprung up for instance, and those whence come the great staples of wheat and opium; the poorer soils are worse off by the increase of population and its heavier pressure on the land. The terrible severity of modern famines points to this fact, but here also the want of all trustworthy evidence as to famine mortality in former times throws doubt on the conclusion.

There is here a wide field for usefulness at the command of the native press, and it is rather in this direction than in that of high political aim that its energies might profitably be exercised. The National Congress representing the majority of educated Hindu and Parsi opinion, and a fairly large minority of the Mahomedans, calls for elective councils as the remedy ready to the hand of the Government for the evils that the Congress accentuates, and that Government concedes. It is claimed that the representatives of the people would form a body of men cognizant of all the facts necessary for sound judgments on the condition of the people. Those facts are now most insufficiently disclosed, but it is urged that there exists a class of men who are acquainted with them and who would disclose them if given authority to do so.

If representative government in India would afford trustworthy sources of information in respect to the real condition of the people it would do a great deal. But to be a source of information is

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* Mr. Steel has repeated his belief in his speech to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the people are growing wealthier.

not the sole function of a representative body, and Government may well pause before it buys information at the possible cost of the power to use it wisely.

It is no part of the object of the present paper to discuss the wisdom of the National Congress that has put legislative independence in the forefront of its demands for reform. But the subject may not unprofitably be mentioned. For by its action the Congress has exposed itself to an unexpected and very startling rebuff It is on the horns of a dilemma. In avoiding the mention of commercial independence in which the Mussulmans could have joined readily, the Congress has emphasized legislative independence in which they cannot or will not.

The speakers at the Congress have not perhaps realized that while there is a practical and important commercial question before them, they may be mistaken in asking for political independence as the best way to discuss it. They may not realize moreover that the great social and political wave that carried representative institutions throughout Western Europe and across the Atlantic is shewing signs of having spent itself. And that people are beginning to count the cost and ask themselves if after all Government by majorities everywhere serves the welfare of the population. Rather would it appear that there is approaching an era of intense national conservatism, which while ruling everything for the good of the State, will neglect methods that are shewn to lead more to party and class advantage on the one hand, and to cosmopolitanism on the other, than to nationalism: and which may not concede all power to popular representatives. The objects of the Congress are most worthy, its methods commendably moderate and its loyalty undisputed, but whether it will attain its end in the amelioration of the condition of the people may be doubted so long as it seeks its inspirations on foreign horizons, and not on the ground beneath its feet. Perhaps it is not too late to ask the Congress to abate somewhat of its high aspirations and demands and to take up the Government request for advice at the point where Mr. Westland leaves it, at the practical question of how to improve the financial condition of the Empire, granting the will and power of the Government, *as it is*, to do all that is necessary on sufficient grounds of action being shown.

The Government has asked the country a plain business question and it is well within the competence of a National Congress to take it up and answer it.

It is not unlikely that in answering Mr. Westland's appeal fully and openly the Indian peoples may find themselves in conflict with the English commercial system—a system that dislikes all government but its own, and which while conceding to India the shell of elective assemblies would withhold the kernel of commercial and financial reform.

F. BEAUCLERK.

February 29th, 1888.
35 Chowringhi.

MR. P. C. Higgins, Honorary Treasurer of the Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leper Home, Bombay, begs to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of the following donations.—

	Rs.
His Highness the Maharajah Bahadoor of Hathuwa	500
His Highness the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, G. C. S. I.	200
His Highness Maharajah of Durbhunga, K. C. I. E.	100
His Highness the Maharajah of Cochin, K. C. S. I.	100
Her Highness the Maharani of Balarampur	100
His Highness the Rajah of Faridkot ...	50
The Honble Rajah G. N. Gajpati Rao of Vizagapatam	50
Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee of Poona	50
Maneckjee Cowasjee, Esquire, of Damaun	25
His Highness the Raja of Kila Durpan, Cuttack, Bengal, ...	25

Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged in the local papers, a copy of which will be sent to the donor.

P. C. HIGGINS,
Honorary Treasurer.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable; for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co,. 210 High Holborn. London.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*March 7th*, 1888.

GENERAL,—Babu Mohesh Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is allowed furlough for six months, under section 132, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Dino Nath Dey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Monghyr.

Mr C W Bolton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Furridpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 20th January 1888, vice Mr F H B Skrine, on special leave.

Babu Bepin Behary Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 12th December last.

Moulvi Abdul Wassey Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector, Lalbagh, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for seven months and twenty days, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 30th August 1887.

Mr A Ahmad, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Radhica Lal Shome, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nattore, Rajshahye, is transferred to Dinagepore.

Moulvi Abdul Huq, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Julpigori, is transferred to Nattore in Rajshahye.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Gogan Chunder Bannerji, Sub-Deputy Collector, Howrah, to take down, evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882. the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Narain Chunder Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Act X of 1882. the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Gopal Bullav Dass, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Banka Behari Singh is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Ranaghat Bench, in the District of Nuddea, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrate for the Benches mentioned in the District of Burdwan, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

For the Independent Bench at Ranigunge.

Munshi Fuzl Huq Sircar, Babu Chuni Lal Gossami, and Babu Ram Sunker, Bannerji.

For the Independent Bench at Culna.

Babu Pursuttum Bose.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Narsingha Prosad Nandi of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Culna Independent Bench.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Mr L Palit, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

The Lieutenant-Government accepts the regisnation tendered by Mirza Mahomed Sheriff of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Hughly General Bench I.

Babu Baij Nath Marwari is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Sudder Bench of the District of Monghyr, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Mohendro Nath Roy, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Sudder Bench, in the District of Howra, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Chunder Nyayaratna, C I E, of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Howrah Bench.

Babu Abinas Chunder Mitter, Second Subordinate Judge, Gya, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, viz, six days under rule 3, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, and fifteen days under rule 1 of the same section of the Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Anantaram Ghose, First Munsiff of Gya, will continue to act as a Subordinate Judge of Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Abinash Chunder Mitter, or until further orders.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Sity Kant Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankurah, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English, language.

Grant of Leave to Munsiff—Babu Upendro Nath Ghose Munsiff of Maldah, in the District of Rajshahye, is allowed leave for one day, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of leave granted to him on the 25th January 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENN,—BENGAL,—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the abolition of the Pana Division of the Western Circle with effect from the 1st April next.

From that date all building works in the Gya and Patna District will be transferred to the Eastern Sone Division,

In the building works in the Shahabad District now included in the Patna Division will be transferred to the Buxa Division.

Advertisements.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GNNERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on Saturday, the 24th March 1888, at 2 P.M.

(1.) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1887.
(2.) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3.) To declare a Dividend.
(4.) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ALBERT BUILDING,
Bombay, 23rd February 1888.

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PARIS 1878.

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Come and enlist yourself as a subscriber to the Nursery for seeds. One year's trial will convince every one, even to recommend friends and others to join it. Send Rs. 12, as subscription in advance till March next, after which Rs. 15 should be paid.

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Seeds for immediate sowing such as—Chois Shusa, Kankoor, Pangsa and China Watermelont, Khurmooz, Beerbhoom Kharoa and Kuckree, Sags of sorts, &c., &c., various sorts Re. 1 per packet, reduced from Re. 1-8. Please apply sharp.

Plants of all sorts available, Roses and Crotons of hundreds of sorts. Apply for the catalogue with half anna stamp.

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NETTO GOPAL CHATERJI.

Pikeparah Nursery, }
Calcutta, Jan. 1888. }

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শ্রীযুক্ত রায় ক্ষেত্রনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় বাহাদুর প্রণীত হোমিওপ্যাথিক, কবিরাজি, ফকিরি, ব্রহ্মচারিদত্ত ও টোটকা প্রভৃতি নানা প্রকার চিকিৎসা ও ঔষধের ব্যবস্থা আছে। অনধিক ৪০০ পৃষ্ঠা, ভাল কাগজ, ভাল বাঁধা,—দাম দুই টাকা মাত্র। চুচুড়ায় গ্রন্থকারের নিকট এবং নিম্ন ঠিকানায় পাওয়া যায়।

৭৮ কলেজষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা, পিপেলস লাইব্রেরি।

NOTICE.

Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin will receive on Monday afternoon, March 19th, in the Gardens of Government House from 4-30 to 6-30 P.M.

All Ladies and Gentlemen having the entree of Government House are invited to attend, and those having children to bring them.

WILLIAM BERESFORD, LT. COL.
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Military Secretary's Office, }
Calcutta 2nd March 1888. }

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ON the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway at Gyabaree, a five roomed Bungalow, with usual conveniences lately thoroughlyl repaired. Gyabaree is 3,500 feet above sea-level, and is below the cloud line. The climate is all that can be desired for invalids. A qualified Native Medical practitioner resides in the neighbourhood.

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NOTICE.

The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling, will be kept open from April 1st. to November 15th, 1888, for the accommodation of all classes of Indian gentlemen except Eurasians. For further particulars please see the Indian Mirror.

HARI MOHAN CHANDRA,
Secretary, Managing Committee.
The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeelin g.

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জ্বর, কাশী, মর্জ্জগত জ্বর প্রভৃতি জ্বর বহুমূত্র স্নায়ুদৌর্ব্বল্য এবং অপরের অসাধ্য ক্ষতরোগ প্রভৃতি কঠিন পীড়া সমূহের অমোঘ এবং অব্যর্থ মহৌষধ এক সপ্তাহ ব্যবহার করিলেই ঔষধের গুণাগুণ জানিতে পারা যাইবে। বিবিধ ডাক্তার কবিরাজ ও সম্ভ্রান্ত লোক এই মহৌষধ ব্যবহার করিয়া আরোগ্যলাভ করিয়াছেন এবং ভূয়ঃ ভূয়ঃ প্রশংসালিপি প্রেরণ করিয়াছেন তন্মধ্যে দুই এক খানি পাঠ করিলেই সমস্ত অবগত হইবেন। ঔষধের মূল্য সপ্তাহ তিন টাকা ডাকমাশুল।০ চারি আনা। সেবনের নিয়ম ঔষধের সহিত পাঠান হইবে।

শ্রীমাধব চন্দ্র দত্ত

৭০ নং দুর্গাচরণ মিত্রের ষ্ট্রীট দরজিপাড়া, কলিকাতা।

Calcutta 26th February 1885

Having had the misfortune to suffer from diabetes for a period of four years I had recourse to all the known remedies without any benefit. I had at last sought the aid of Baboo Madhub Chunder Dutta of Durzeeparah who has completely cured me by his reputed medicine the "SONAJARA" My urine has acquired normal quantity and quality, no trace of suger is now to be found. I can therefore fully bear testimony to the efficacy of his sovereign remedy.

BENOY KRISHNA DUTTA L.M.S.

Calcuttr 15th May 1885.

I do hereby certify that the Sona Jarah which Babu Madhub Chander Dutta prepares according to the instruction of a Devotee possesses better properties than those of so Aurvedic, and Homoepathic Orum.

I have seen cases of incipient Phithises cured by it. It cures every sort of fever, it cures diabetes, Dysentiy and Uterine deseases and ultimetly it mends the monthly courses and thereby it materialy assists in prolucing conception, and besides it cures the bad effects of mercury and of Syphilis. One who has read the Barnets, gold as a remedy on diseases will be fully convinced of its efficacy as an almost Universal Medicine in all the diseases to which the hunan frame is subject. It cures impotency and increases longevity, it is a slow but sure and healthy stimulant to the Viso Mortor nerves and therefore it gives vigour and vitality to every organ of the body. These facts can be proved by the innumerable cases which Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta and his ancestors had treated during the last 80 years.

RAI BAM NARAIN DASS BAHADUR.

Late professor Surgery V. Class of the Calcutta, Medical College and Sealdah Medical School &c. &c.

I do hereby certify that Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta has completely cured my eldest son from Phithisis with Hectic fever within a short time when all other treatments failed.

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All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokhraj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16, Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are, to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

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কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

"আপনার দেকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠণ হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহতে বুঝিয়াছি যে, তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

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"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Das as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he suppiled to me, and made to my order, during the period, were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

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Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
51 Secretary and Treasurer.

THE

STANDARD.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Assets	£6,696,425
Annual Revenue	£904,757
Existing Assurances	£20,000,000

THE Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY have the pleasure to announce to the Public that the Rates of Assurance for India have been considerably reduced as from and after the 16th November 1887. The benefits of this reduction will apply to old assurers provided their policies are under the ONE CURRENCY SYSTEM: that is to say, that the sums assured and the premia are both payable either wholly in Sterling or wholly in Rupees.

EXAMPLES OF THE NEW RATES.

A POLICY OF ASSURANCE

for Rs. 10,000

Can be effected upon the terms undernoted:

	MONTHLY PREMIUM.		
	Rs.	As.	P.
Age 20	21	6	8
„ 25	23	8	8
„ 30	25	13	0
„ 35	30	1	8

Native rates (which are slightly higher).

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: GEO. L. KEMP,
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"CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT"

HAROLD & CO'S

"IMPROVED HARMONIFLUTE"

OR

BOX HARMONIUM

Cash Prices:—Rs. 40, 50, 75, 90 & 95.

Note the reduction in prices)

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3 Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 125; 3½ Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 150.

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3 Octaves, Rs. 75, 4 Octaves, Rs. 90, 5 Octaves, from Rs. 120.

CORNETS.	VIOLINS.	CLARIONET
From Rs. 50.	From Rs. 10.	From Rs. 35.

MUSICAL BOXES

The best & largest assortment in India, playing choice Indian airs.

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300

"THE

CALCUTTA

MUSICAL

DEPOT."

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE
404 AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 Proposals for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, i bilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly-Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

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Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

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Manager and Actuary,
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4 Rawdon Street

07

বেদান্তদর্শন

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(Specialist for diseases of eye and ear.

141, Manicktollah Street West Simla Bazar.

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HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

AND

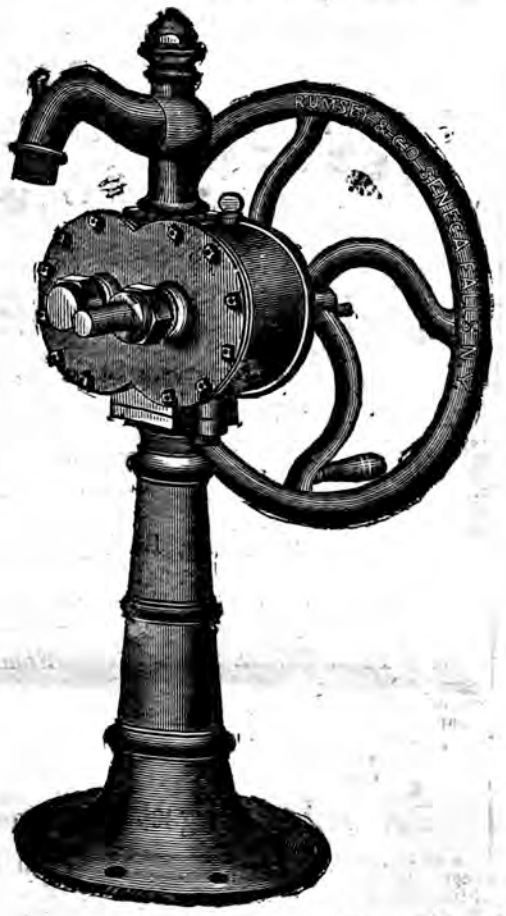
MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS OF

Pumps for hand, Cattle and Steam Power,

FIRE AND GARDEN ENGINES.

IMPROVED HYDRAULIC RAMS.



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T. E. THOMSON & CO. 21

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
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RAMPART ROW,

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AND

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Major General Sir Michael Biddulph, C. B., writes :—

I have much pleasure in leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me with, and I shall always gladly recommend your pebble Spectacles to my friends.

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WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING CLASS OF THE KESHUB ACADEMY.

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Has got an efficient and well experienced staff guaranteed and ready to repair watches and clocks of every description at a moderate charge.

The general public are invited to patronize the the Technical Institution by sending their watches and clocks to the following address.

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Secretary.

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Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....,, 2,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 625,000

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The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches for the year 1885 including interest, was

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The Life and Annuity Fund now amounts to £4,292,488-9-0.

The figures show the undoubted Security of this Office.

During 1885, 1,000 new Policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new premium.

The Bonus for the quinquennium ending 1885 was £1-9 per cent. per annum, upon the sums Insured and previously declared Bonuses.

Insurance effected on the Whole Life, Terminable Premium Endowment, and Short Period Systems.

Medical Fees and all such expenses paid by the Company.

Premiums may be paid *yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly without any additional charge.*

Native Lives are accepted at Special Rates.

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WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions of the Skin. Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments with success. Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only when all other medicines have been tried without effect. Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing & Postage, As. 8. The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!! are our Trade Marks. Thousands of testimonials of its marvellous effects. Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa: "Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I cannot do without it. It has been of great use to my family, saved me." His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I. ordered a couple of large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER found it efficacious & has adopted the medicine for his family & household use & from time to time has taken upwards of 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, Private & Military Secretary to H. E. the Minister of Hyderabad. ☞ Beware of imitations. ☜ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington and Co. ☜ Call for Darlington's Pain-Curer and see that you get it. Directions accompany each bottle. DARLINGTON & Co. 49, Dhurrumtollah St. Wellington Sqr, South West Corner. Calcutta.

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Life Assurance Co, "Ld."

CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA.

104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

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£50,000 TO CREDIT OF THE GUARANTEE FUND

which can be drawn upon by the Indian Board if necessary

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The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras and Bombay in whose official names EIGHTY per cent. of all Premium Collections are invested together with all interest.

Amount of Indian Life Funds after payment of all claims Rs. 17,39,100.

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2. Fixed Surrender Value of 40% of Premiums paid
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5. Loans granted on Surrender Values.
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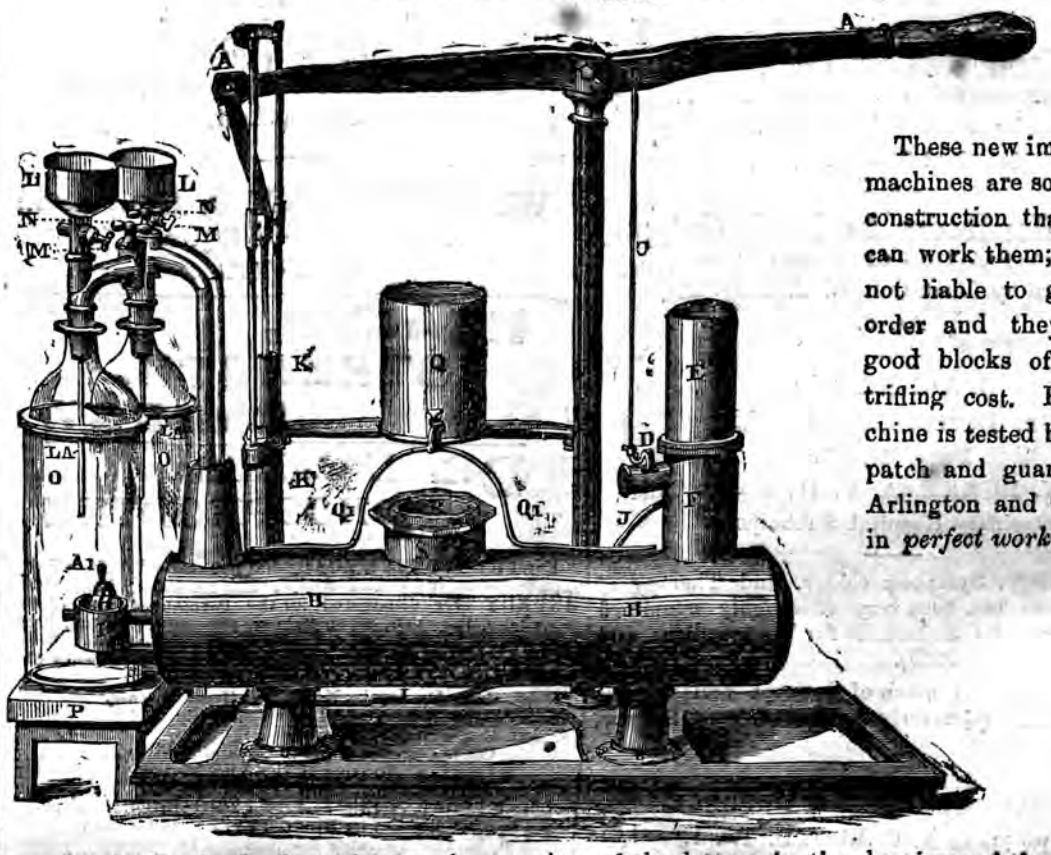

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Packed ready for Shipment or Transport.

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COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

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